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BOTANICAL GARDENA NEW SPECIES OF *SABAZIA* (ASTERACEAE: HELIANTHEAE)
FROM OAXACA, MÉXICO

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ABSTRACT

Sabazia macdonaldii B. Turner, from the subalpine region of Cerro Quiexobra, Oaxaca, México, is described and illustrated. It is closely related to *S. multiradiata* (Seaton) Longpre, but differs in having pilose foliage and larger heads.

KEY WORDS: *Sabazia*, Asteraceae, Heliantheae, taxonomy, neotropical flora, México.

Collections from Cerro Quiexobra, Oaxaca, México, have revealed the following novelty. It is closely related to *Sabazia multiradiata*, possessing the nearly sessile leaves of that species, but differs in having pilose foliage and larger heads.

Sabazia macdonaldii B. Turner, *sp. nov.*, Figure 1. TYPE: MÉXICO. Oaxaca: 35 km ESE of Miahuatlán, 5-10 km NE of Santo Domingo Ozolotepec, Cerro Quiexobra, (16° 10' N, 96° 15' W), 3200-3500 m, 11 Dec 1989, Andrew McDonald 2952 (HOLOTYPE: TEX; Isotype: MEXU).

Sabazia multiradiata (Seaton) Longpre similis sed capitulis majoribus involucris 7-9 mm altis (vs 4-7 mm) et caulibus et foliis pilosis trichomatibus plerumque 1-2 mm longis differt.

Perennial herbs 20-30 cm high. Stems erect, arising from slender rhizomes, spreading pilose below, less so above. Leaves opposite, 3-5 pairs per stem; petioles 1-2 mm long, pilose; blades ovate, mostly 3-4 cm long, 1-2 cm wide, 3 nervate from somewhat above the acute to obtuse base, pilose on both surfaces with hairs mostly 1.0-1.5 mm long, the margins serrate to nearly entire. Heads on peduncles 5-15 cm long, ca 3 cm wide across the extended rays. Involucres broadly campanulate, 7-9 mm high, 10-15 mm wide, the bracts subequal, 2-3 seriate. Receptacle conical, the pales ovate-lanceolate, scarious and somewhat 3 lobed. Ray florets 8, pistillate, fertile, the ligules white, 10-15 mm long,

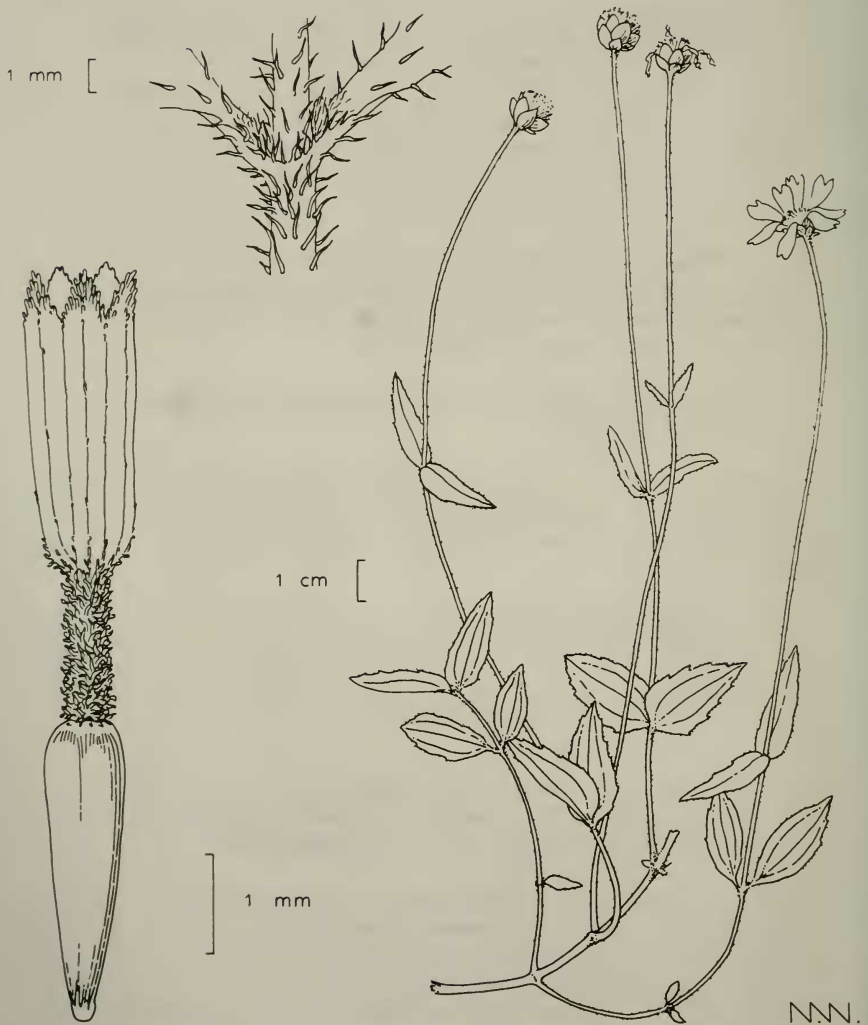


Fig 1. Sabazia macdonaldii, from holotype.

7-9 nervate beneath, 2-3 lobed. Disk florets numerous, the corollas yellow, pubescent, ca 4 mm long, the tube ca 1 mm long. Achenes ca 3 mm long, black, striolate, glabrous, all of them epappose.

According to label data, the species is common in a pine tree understory, 3 km from the summit of Quiexobra along a dirt road to La Cieneguilla.

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